



The Emergency Food Assistance Program

1. What is The Emergency Food Assistance Program?

The Emergency Food Assistance Program

(TEFAP) is a Federal program that helps supplement the diets of low-income Americans, including elderly people, by providing them with emergency food assistance at no cost.

Through TEFAP, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) purchases a variety of nutritious, high-quality USDA Foods, and makes those foods available to State Distributing Agencies. The amount of food each State receives out of the total amount of food provided is based on the number of unemployed persons and the number of people with incomes below the poverty level in the State. States provide the food to local agencies that they have selected, usually food banks, which in turn distribute the food to local organizations, such as soup kitchens and food pantries that directly serve the public. States also provide the food to other types of local organizations, such as community action agencies, which distribute the foods directly to low-income households.

These local organizations distribute USDA Foods to eligible recipients for household consumption, or use them to prepare and serve meals in a congregate setting.

Under TEFAP, States also receive administrative funds to support the storage and distribution of USDA Foods. These funds must, in part, be passed down to local agencies.

TEFAP is administered at the Federal level by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), an agency of the USDA.

2. Who is eligible to get food?

(a) Public or private nonprofit organizations that provide nutrition assistance to low-income Americans, either through the distribution of food for home use or the preparation of meals to be served in a congregate setting, may receive food as local agencies. They must also meet the following criteria:

- Organizations that distribute food for home use must determine household eligibility by applying income standards set by the State.
- Organizations that provide prepared meals must demonstrate that they serve predominately low-income persons.

(b) Households that meet State eligibility criteria may receive food for home use. States set income standards, which may, at the State's discretion, be met through participation in other existing Federal, State, or local food, health, or welfare programs for which eligibility is based on income. States can adjust eligibility criteria to ensure that assistance is provided only to those households most in need.

(c) Recipients of prepared meals are considered to be low-income and are not subject to a means test.

3. What foods are available through TEFAP?

The types of foods USDA purchases for TEFAP vary depending on the preferences of States and on agricultural market conditions. Nearly 90 nutritious, high-quality products are available for 2014, including:

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| ■ canned fruits | ■ dried beans |
| ■ canned vegetables | ■ pasta products |
| ■ fruit juice | ■ milk |
| ■ dried egg mix | ■ rice/grits/cereal |
| ■ meat/poultry/fish | ■ soups |



For a complete list of foods available through TEFAP in FY 2014, visit the Food Distribution website at:

http://www.fns.usda.gov/fdd/foods/foods_available.htm

4. What other food and nutrition assistance can TEFAP recipients get?

TEFAP households may be eligible for other FNS programs, including:

- [Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program \(SNAP\)](#)
- [National School Lunch Program \(NSLP\)](#)
- [Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children \(WIC\)](#)
- [Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations \(FDPIR\)](#)
- [Commodity Supplemental Food Program \(CSFP\)](#)

5. When and why did TEFAP start?

TEFAP was first authorized in 1981 to distribute foods purchased by USDA to support agriculture markets for household use. The program was designed to help reduce Federal food inventories while assisting low-income persons.

Food inventories had largely been depleted by 1988. Therefore, the Hunger Prevention Act of 1988 authorized funds to be appropriated for the purchase of USDA Foods specifically for TEFAP. Foods acquired with appropriated funds are in addition to any 'bonus' foods purchased by USDA to support agriculture markets. The program was formally named The Emergency Food Assistance Program under the 1990 Farm Bill.

6. How much does the program cost?

In FY 2014, Congress appropriated \$318.15 million for TEFAP - \$268.75 million to purchase

food and \$49.401 million for administrative support for State and local agencies.

In addition to USDA Foods purchased with appropriated funds, TEFAP distributes 'bonus' foods purchased by USDA to support agriculture markets. In FY 2013, \$228.5 million of such foods were made available to TEFAP.

7. Who should I contact for more information about TEFAP?

Since this program is administered at the State level, we suggest that you contact your [State Distributing Agency](#) for more information about TEFAP. A list of State contacts may be found on the Food Distribution website at:

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/fdd/contacts/sdacontacts.htm>.

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Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have speech disabilities may contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339; or (800) 845-6136 (Spanish).

For any other information dealing with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) issues, persons should either contact the USDA SNAP Hotline Number at (800) 221-5689, which is also in Spanish or call the [State Information/Hotline Numbers](#) (click the link for a listing of hotline numbers by State); found online at http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/contact_info/hotlines.htm.

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